NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

AND GARDENER'S JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED BY GEORGE C. BARRETT, NO. 52, NORTH MARKET STREET, (Agricultural Warehouse.)—T. G. FESSENDEN, EDITOR.

VOL. XIV. BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 29, 1836. NO. 51.

AGRICULTURAL.

LIME.

An additional fact in relation to the fertilizing quality of lime seems to be rendered very probable, if not certain, by some experiments which have been recently made, in this town. A Mr Moore, in digging a well, hit upon a formation of soft or friable limestone, combined with fossil shells of great diversity of formation. Specimens were sent in different directions, and there was but one opinion among those who tasted them, that it was a limestone formation. A bed of gypsum is very valuable. Mr Moore and his neighbors appeared determined to believe that they had discovered a valuable gypsum formation on their farms. They sent wagon loads to Plaster Mills and Grist Mills, and caused, what they pronounced gypsum, to be spread on a great number of fields, during last fall and this spring. The results have been in every instance, that the clover, wheat and spring crops have been essentially benefited by the application; and Mr Moore and his neighbors still believe the substance which they are selling as gypsum, surpasses in efficacy, either the Wheatland or the Cayuga plaster. That this formation is equally efficacious with the plaster which is generally used in this section of the State, there seems no reason to doubt, and that it is a limestons formation, is beyond the possibility of doubt.

It is possible that the mechanical operation of grinding or pulverizing crude or unburnt lime stone, renders it equally fertilizing with gypsum?

It appears difficult to avoid this difference. Mr Moore has erected a windmill,—in digging and vending what he calls plaster, in great quantities; and the farmers, from hundreds of experiments, entertain the most entire confidence in its efficacy.

With a view of obtaining some additional facts on this subject, which in its present age, is a little perplexing, a person called on Mr Moore with a vial of muriatic acid in his pocket. Mr Moore showed him specimens of Chittenango, Cayuga, Phelpstown and Wheatland plaster—each of these specimens effervesced on the application of acid. This fact seems to add to the perplexity of the subject, and would appear to indicate that we are using (and certainly deriving great benefit from the use,) a certain description of limestone, but which is not gypsum. If this is a fact, it goes to confirm the idea that limestone in a pulverized state is equally fertilizing as gypsum.

This subject is important to the farming interest, and certainly merits further investigation. It would not be difficult to erect machinery which would crush the hardest limestone, and prepare it for grinding in a common plaster mill.— *Livingston Democrat.*

An English clergyman, has invented a new motive power, arising from the compression of fluids.

RUTA BAGA AND POTATOES.

I annex an account of the results of a small crop of ruta baga and potatoes, which if you think worth a place in your valuable paper you may insert it. The ground occupied was gravelly loam, on which the preceding year was a crop of rye; that occupied for turnips I ploughed three times and harrowed twice; after the last ploughing I put on three cart loads of manure, (without top boards,)—harrowed—then ridged with a horse plough, making the ridges about 2 1-2 feet apart. I then went across the ridges with an instrument, having five blunt teeth 12 inches apart, always letting one outside tooth run in the last mark made —then with fingers dropped the seed. It took myself and boy about half a day to ridge, mark the ground and plant the seed. They came up well, but the turnip fly destroyed nearly one third my crop. This however, I transplanted at time of first hoeing, (29th of July.) The plants grew very well, so that at the time of pulling it was hardly discernable which was the transplanted. I planted 24th June, hoed 27th July and 19th August—harvested 13th and 14th November. The ground occupied was 30 rods and the produce 100 bushels of fine roots. I have some few bushels left, which I feed to my milch cows. I think them very valuable, not only for store cattle, but for fatting, they containing much more nutriment than potatoes. I had one fourth of an acre of potatoes adjoining the turnips, which I planted with pigeon or pink eyes—ploughed twice, then furrowed, and put four loads of manure into the furrows, except two, in which I put a single handful of plaster in each hill. The potatoes were planted the 30th May, from 12 to 13 inches in the furrows—ploughed and hoed twice. The produce was 90 bushels—not as great a yield as I have seen accounts of, but I am so well satisfied with the experiment, that I shall plant in the same way this season. The use of plaster I do not think as good as yard manure; the rows in which I put plaster the potatoes were not as productive, most of the hills not having more than half, neither in size nor quantity. I am well satisfied that our farmers generally endeavor to cultivate too much land; a little well taken care of is better than much poorly,

Yours respectfully, William.

P. S. I also tried a few mangel wurtzels: I esteem them very highly for milch cows.— *Genesee Far.*

Lampas of horses.— As the season of the year is now approaching, when some people commence one of the most cruel and barbarous practices, ever retained by any people, pretending to be civilized—viz: that of burning out the lampas from the mouths of young horses, we cannot refrain from making a few remarks upon that subject.

We are sensible, that some of our most enlightened readers, will say that this article should appear under the head of *Vulgar errors;* but yet we have what we consider a reasonable excuse for not putting it there. Most of the articles which have been placed under that head, in our paper, are rather innocent delusions, than partaking of the barbarous; rather superstitious rites and ceremonies, appertaining to property; than any retained usages of the dark ages of barbarity. At what time or with what people this practice originated, we will not pretend to say; but there is one nation, who should either discontinue the practice, or else say less of the general diffusion of useful information; *that is America.*

The idea that the enlargement of that part of the roof of a horse's mouth, is a disease, has long been exploded by all veterinary surgeons. All horses are subject to it, between the ages of three and five, more or less; and many cases, this soft spongy enlargement, descend to a level with the fore teeth, yet upon examining it, there will not be found any marks of tenderness or inflammation indicating disease; and if left to the operations of nature will disappear, and the horse will have a sound and healthy mouth; not to speak of the danger of bleeding the horse too freely, by opening the palatine artery, the manner of performing the operation, is shocking to the feelings of humanity, as well as painful to the animal. It is uncalled for, and must be considered a piece of wanton cruelty.— *Gen. Far.*

Cure for cholic in horses.—Sir,— Noticing in No. 45, of the Farmer, the case of your sorrel horse, induces me to inform you of a never failing remedy for the cholic in the horse, having used it invariably with success for the last 25 years. I obtained my information from a travelling gentleman, who said also that he never knew it fail. It is nothing more than a half of a pound of glauber salts administered in a drench. I generally guess at the quantity, and no doubt frequently give more, for it will do no harm. How it has this powerful and immediate effect, I submit to others to point out; but it certainly will give entire relief in fifteen or twenty minutes, not only to the horse but to the ox. Although I have had a knowledge of this remedy for such a length of time, and have always recommended it to others who had horses laboring under this disease, with success too, still there are only a few, who, knowing of this remedy, are willing on all occasions to apply it, which can be accounted for in no other way than that its simplicity makes them incredulous as to its effects. After you Sir, have been convinced of the efficacy of this remedy, you would do a signal service to the community, to endeavor through your paper to impress them with a sense of its utility.

Some time since, I cautioned my son of this remedy, who has his first horse; a few days afterwards one of my horses was taken with a violent spasm of the stomach; I carried my son out with his watch, to witness the happy effects of salts; the horse was in such pain as to be unable to stand to be drenched, it was given him as he lay; in fifteen minutes, he appeared to be perfectly easy and went to a pool to drink.—*American Far.*

Extract of a Letter from a gentleman in Paris.

CULTIVATION OF THE SUGAR BEET — (Silesian Beet.)—This plant requires light ground that has some depth. Those who cultivate it regularly, give it one ploughing before winter, and another in February, or in the course of March; it is then harrowed in order to make it as smooth as possible. It should not be sown till the frost is no longer to be feared—it may be sown, according to circumstances, from the end of March to the end of May. It is sown either by scattering like wheat, or in furrows, regularly distanced, say nine inches apart. The first mode (like wheat) is much quicker—the second more profitable. It saves one good half of the seed which is used for the first mode. The seed thus sowed, and covered by something like an inch of ground, soon makes its appearance. When the sprouts are four or five inches from the ground, it is proper to thin them, that is to say, to pick out the excess of the plant which may injure the growth of those which you wish to remain, and care must be had to suppress such plants as are less healthy and vigorous, and preserve those that are more so.

When the plant has been thus thinned, or while you are thinning it, it should be weeded, with a weeding hook or a hoe—this is done here to advantage, by a weeder, drawn by a horse. This weeding operation must be repeated two or three times while the plant remains in the ground to prevent wild plants from injuring the growth of the beet and choking it.

When the seed has been thrown on the ground in the common way, like wheat, it often happens that several parts have received no seed; in this case, the best of the plants that have been taken from those places which had too many, are to be picked and placed where they are wanted; but to have them succeed, care should be taken that the root should stand upright in the hole made to receive it. If the weather continues long dry, it would be well to water it. During the vegetation of beets, care should be taken to prevent the leaves being taken off, the growth of the plant would be injured by it, and the loss of the root would be greater than the profit that would accrue from the leaves taken to feed the cattle, of which cows and other animals are quite greedy.

The beets ought always to be reaped before the frost or frost-time has come, to avoid the danger of losing the crop. In every part of France that operation takes place in October.

If it were a possible thing to extract the juice of a crop of beets as soon as they are out of the ground, the produce would be much greater than when they or a great part of them are kept for several months unworked. But the sugar manufacturer is always forced to keep for several months, a great part which has not been submitted to the operation. It is necessary, therefore, to place them in some safe place, where they may be found when wanted, free from rot and fermentation, that is to say, before the plant has suffered either vegetation or internal movement.

Two conditions are indispensable for the preservation of beets; first, that they may be kept in a place sufficiently dry to prevent rotting without being hot enough to promote vegetation or fermentation—second, that they be completely sheltered from the frost. Whatever part is touched by it, is lost for the fabrication of sugar.

An arpent of land, that is to say, 1344 square fathoms, of six feet (French) square, produces 20,000 lbs. weight of the root.—*Philadelphia Commercial Herald.*

THE WHEAT CROP.—Some of the Southern papers make loud complaints of the failure of the wheat crop. The Richmond Whig of the 15th instant, says of the crop of wheat throughout the State, that,—

"What the hard winter left, the fly had nearly extirpated. The small remainder spared by the Hessians, is now consumed by the rust, the effect of near three weeks uninterrnitted rain. In addition to the assaults of the frost, the fly, the cheat, the rust, the strut, and Heaven knows what foes besides, James River and other streams have been visited by a fresh, the greatest for twentytwo years. This has left the wheat fields within its influence unworthy of the scythe. The failure of the wheat crop has become so common, so invariable indeed, in middle Virginia, that it is probable agriculture in that region will undergo another revolution."

The Newark Daily Advertiser says that in the lower part of Sussex county in New Jersey, the Fly has nearly destroyed what little prospect of grain was left by the severity of the winter. Similar complaints were received from the county of Warren. But in Essex, Bergen, Monmouth and Somerset counties, the fields look "passably well."

RUTA BAGA.—It may be that it will encourage the raising of Ruta Baga, if I state my success in that crop the last season, though not a remarkably large one, yet as the hay and food for cattle has been, it was a profitable one. It grew on just one fourth of an acre of ground, which yielded 204 bushels by weight, 64 lbs. to the bushel—the same as the law requires that potatoes should weigh.

It is supposed by most farmers that two thousand pounds of this vegetable and a ton of hay will sustain our cattle as long or go as far in our stock as two tons of hay fed out understandingly, or in other words, they are worth as much, pound for pound, as English hay. According to the above number of bushels and weight, there grew on the quarter of an acre six tons and a half and fiftysix pounds. Hay is worth twenty dollars per ton—if Ruta Baga, weight for weight, is worth twenty dollars per ton—the six tons and a half and fiftysix pounds amounts to one hundred and thirty dollars fiftysix cents; equal to five hundred and twentytwo dollars twentyfour cents per acre, when forage is thus high.

I will now give an account of the actual profit, as I sold some, and might have sold the whole at the same rate, for as hay has been high I evidently undersold. Two shillings a bushel I sold for, sixtyfour pounds by weight per bushel—at that rate the 204 bushels amount to sixtyeight dollars—equal to two hundred and seventytwo dollars the acre. All can see that I undersold, as forage has been this season—but as the worth of hay is, take one year with another, they are worth and will bring twentyfive cents the bushel, if kept until April—at that rate my quarter of an acre would bring fiftyone dollars; equal to two hundred and four dollars per acre. Is it worth while to attend to raising Ruta Baga—this question will be better answered when I make known the expense as I intend in a future communication.—*Maine Farmer.*

(From the New York Farmer.)

SUCCESSFUL FARMING.

MR MINOR:

Sir,—In my letter to you of January 27, 1835, I said, "my farming operations had necessarily been very limited," &c. &c. Another season has passed, and I embrace a few leisure moments to give you some account of my success, on the same farm; not, however, in the way of boasting, but to show you that I have not been unsuccessful. The farm consists of 110 acres, and put down in the tax-book second and third rate land—80 acres in cultivation, and the remainder wood, of which I only had the privilege of cutting for fencing. Rent four hundred dollars per annum.

It was considered by many as a very high rent,—a very hazardous undertaking, and that I never should get enough off to pay rent and meet expenses; which, in fact, was the case the first year, as I was minus two hundred and thirty dollars. I could, however, account for it, in repairing and altering the stables for my cattle, building pig-stye, digging well, draining, repairing, and making new fences, drawing manure from the city,—the benefits of which I received the next year. Of my success you can form an opinion from the statement below. For certain reasons I have withheld the nett proceeds. Suffice to say, I have made up the deficit, and added to my capital.

I am a mere novice in farming—I am by profession a printer—it is new business to me—I have much to learn, and for what little I do know, I am indebted to agricultural publications, and to lessons derived from Mr Buel, and other eminent farmers, who I am proud to number among my acquaintance.

The question is often asked me, "Where did you imbibe your notions and taste for farming?" My answer is, "When a boy, eight or nine years of age, I used to 'ride horse' for my grandfather, to plough corn; and if, perchance, I should allow 'old Dobbin' to tread upon a hill of corn, look out for a lump of earth at the urchin's head!!" He is now dead and gone—but the lessons he taught me are still fresh in my memory. He was a good farmer—he had a time for every thing, and every thing must be done in time—a place for every thing, and every thing in its place. His fences were always in good order—his buildings in good repair. His stock fed regularly, and at regular hours; not feeding to surfeit one day, and half starving them the next. In short, he had a system, and followed it strictly—and *made money by farming too!!* His pork barrel and granary were never empty. He never ran up accounts with the merchants, nor run in debt because his credit was good. He lived to a good old age: and died, as he lived—an honest man. Peace to his ashes.

On looking over my sales-book, I find the following articles passed to the credit of the farm:

Cattle, consisting of 1 cow and 7 calves (Durham short horn,)	$825 00
Sheep, consisting of bucks, ewes, and lambs, for breeding,	615 00
Pigs, principally for breeds,	276 00
Milk sold, besides feeding the calves,	157 80
Pasturing cattle and horses, exclusive of my own stock,	136 13
Potatoes sold for family use,	615 69
Ruta Baga turnips, 487 bushels, at 20 cents per bushel,	97 40
Barley, 100 bushels, at 80 cents,	80 00

Millet, including the straw, which I think equal to hay,	71 00
Buckwheat, 24 bushels, at 50 cents,	12 00
Oats, 150 bushels, at 50 cents,	75 00
Hay, 12 tons, at $17½ per ton.	210 00
	$3,171 02

In the above I have made no account of what remains on hand, nor of what was consumed on the farm. My potato crop was a good one, amounting to over 2300 bushels, and all of the choicest kinds, for table use, and which are less prolific than the more common sort. My hay crop was not as good as the year previous; and I was not alone in that, for very few of the best cultivated farms in this county gave over half a crop.

In July last, I purchased of S. Hawes, Esq., a farm, consisting of 184 acres of land, formerly the property of Judge Spencer, lying 3½ miles west of this city, where, should my life and health be spared, my future efforts will be directed, principally in rearing superior animals for sale—such as cattle, sheep, and swine; and hope, by unremitted care and attention, to deserve a share of public patronage. My cattle are of the pure "Improved Durham Short Horned" breed; sheep of the "South and Hampshire Down," "New Leicester," and pure "Merino" breed; swine of the "Imported Berkshire," "Improved China,"—some females of the "Mackey" and "Mocho," which I am crossing with my Berkshire and China. I have also made arrangements to procure the "Bedford;" and it is my intention to procure the best breeds our country affords, so that I can test their peculiar and individual qualities, by comparison and demonstration; keeping each breed pure, as well as experimenting by crossing with the different varieties.

No animal on the farm has been more generally neglected than the hog, and it is my opinion, no animal will pay better, with proper care and attention to breed, for the expense incurred. But they require care and attention, which farmers and laborers are too apt to neglect.

Fearing I may trespass too much on your time, as well as that of your readers, I will conclude by promising you, should it be agreeable, an account of my success in cultivating the Ruta Baga.

Very respectfully,

Yours, &c. &c.

CALEB N. BEMENT.

Bement's Hotel, Albany, March, 1836.

PLANTING POTATOES.

On Friday last we had the pleasure of witnessing a most pleasing spectacle in a field adjoining this town: viz. the active and interesting operation of planting 75 bushels of potatoes in one day, in the most approved style of cultivation. This was on the farm of the High Sheriff, and he has been so kind as to afford us the following details. *St Johns, N. B., City Gazette.*

MONDAY MORNING, MAY 30.

DEAR SIR — After harrowing, cross-ploughing, harrowing again, and opening the drills with the plough in a field of three and a half acres, I hauled out the manure and planted it in two days with seventyfive bushels of cut potatoes, seed at four to five inches apart in the rows. The labor expended upon it was as follows:—On the first day, four horse carts were employed with a driver to each, and an extra man to assist in loading; they hauled 186 loads from the house, (about a mile distant) dropping the same in piles over the field (200 loads in all)—this was accomplished at three o'clock, and the remainder of the afternoon occupied by four of the men, in spreading the manure in the drills, of which about a third was done before dark, while the fifth man with two of the horses cross ploughed, and sowed with oats about two fifths of an acre.

On the second day we commenced planting at seven o'clock with two men and two boys spreading the manure, three women at two shillings per day, and five boys at one shilling sixpence, dropping, and Patrick Hephron, with two ponies and an imported plough, covering. The whole was accomplished at five P. M. in excellent style; and it may not be amiss to add, that the ploughman, plough and horses, were the same that gained the first prize at the last ploughing match. As some persons have expressed doubts of the possibility of performing so much work in so short a time with two horses, the President and Secretary of the Charlotte Agricultural Society who were in the field on that day, can remove them. I have also forty bushels of my heavy oats sown, and come above ground very handsomely, notwithstanding the backwardness of the season.

Yours in haste,

C. CAMPBELL.

G. N. Smith, Standard Office.

Extract from the Message of Governor Hill to the Legislature of New Hampshire.

"There is no pursuit that tends more directly to the independence and happiness of the people than agriculture. More productive as it is more necessary than any other, it is a matter of gratification and pride that it is a calling scarcely less reputable than that requiring the highest order and severest application of intellect. The most intelligent and most meritorious citizens are of those who labor with their own hands in agricultural pursuits. Of such men it is safe to make not only legislators to frame our laws, but magistrates to execute them. As agriculture has risen in estimation, so have our farmers increased in wealth and all the means of independence. In the westerly part of the State especially, of late years, the rearing of sheep and the production of wool has come in aid of other objects yielding ready money and often an unexpected profit.—One new subject of enterprise succeeds another; although in a rougher soil and a severer climate, the time may arrive when wool to New England shall be as important a staple as the wheat of the Middle, or the cotton of the Southern States.

The public attention has recently been drawn to the culture of the mulberry, the raising of silk worms, and the production of silk. That this important item of consumption and of traffic may be produced in the United States as extensively as in any country of the world, will not be disputed. The late changes of the tariff bring the bulk of articles of which silk is composed or is a component part, into the country free of duty: and from this cause it is extensively taking the place of the finer cottons and woollens. The value of imported silks into the United States for home consumption during the year 1835, according to the custom house returns, was nearly sixteen millions of dollars. The introduction of the article free of duty, instead of discouraging, seems to have given an increased impetus to preparations for planting the mulberry and hereafter extending the production and manufacture of silk. It remains to be tested whether the soil of our State shall be well adapted to the mulberry cultivation. Nothing yet appears to discourage the undertaking; and as the mulberry orchards may be planted without the investment of a large capital, it might be useful to afford legislative countenance to such towns from the State as already, or may hereafter possess farms employed in support of the poor, in the cultivation of the mulberry, as would fully test the fact of the adaptation of this climate to the production of silk. As silk is deprived of what has been called the protection of the general government, it might not be invidious if the State should except such land as is actually employed in raising the mulberry from taxation until the orchard shall become productive."

BUNKER HILL MONUMENT.—A writer for the Salem Landmark suggests the following plan for completing that edifice: "I propose, at each celebration in New England, on the approaching anniversary, when the usual toast is given 'to the heroes of Bunker Hill,' that a plate should be handed round after it is drank in pure sparkling spring water, and that collections be made for the monument which stands on this hill, and that all be incited to contribute to it, but in no instance, over one dollar. The sums so collected to be transmitted by the Presidents of the day to the President of the Bunker Hill Monument Association, in Boston, who will acknowledge the sums in his paper. Thus shall we know that we are the worthy descendants of the noble band who dared to resist the tyrants, and who are worthy of the liberty which was bequeathed to them by their fathers, and even by themselves, over a degrading and debasing appetite."

TURNIPS.—It has been hinted to us by one who knows, that it is an excellent practice, to scatter in at the last corn hoeing, a little turnip seed. The expense is trifling, and a good crop of turnips may be realized thereby. Particularly should this be done the present year, as corn has come up so poorly. When the corn comes up well and grows luxuriantly, the crop of turnips will necessarily be light, but if the corn be thin or of small growth, it will be good, if the soil be favorable. Our informant states, that he raised 300 bushels one year in this way, without any trouble or expense, save that of gathering. This subject is worth attention.—*Yankee Farmer.*

TABLE COVERS.—The Shakers of Lebanon, N. H. are engaged in the manufacture of an article for table covers which resembles oil-cloth, but has many advantages over it, inasmuch as it is perfectly pliable, and will double as readily as linen cloth. It is made of common sheeting, painted with gum elastic and other ingredients, in a very tasteful manner, with borders of garlands, wreaths and vines, presenting an unique and very handsome appearance.—*Times.*

The number of persons in Great Britain and Ireland, engaged in cotton, wool and flax manufactures, is eight hundred and fiftyfive thousand three hundred and seventyfour.

CHEMISTRY FOR FARMERS.

FREE CALORIC BECOMES LATENT. LAWS OF LATENT CALORIC — EXPERIMENTS ILLUSTRATING THESE LAWS.

We stated in our last number, that if a piece of iron were put into the fire and heated, the caloric, when it was taken out would escape in all direction, until the iron had been cooled down to the temperature of the air which surround it.

This caloric which thus passed off we called Free Caloric. But is not all caloric free; or is there some that is held imprisoned and cannot escape? Let us experiment upon the subject. Take two kettles, put five pounds of water into one, and five pounds of ice into the other, and put them both on the same fire, and let them both have the same chance to become heated. Let them hang a certain time say a quarter of an hour. All this time heat or caloric is going into each kettle equally. At the end of the time, if you examine them by putting your hand into each, you will find that the five pounds of water have become hot — and the five pounds of ice have but barely melted and feel as cold as when it was put in. What has become of the caloric which has been pouring into it from the fire and yet cannot be perceived while that which has passed into the other kettle is felt in the increased heat of the water? It has become swallowed up or hidden in the ice,— causing it to change from a solid to a liquid state, but remaining latent in the ice or fluid into which the ice is changed. It cannot therefore be called Free Caloric, and it has received the name of Latent Caloric.

Again, after the ice is melted let us continue the heat, the water begins to grow warm — it increases in heat till it boils — the moment it boils, we see the water changed from a liquid state. It becomes a vapor and rises up into the air. The water has arrived to a certain degree of heat, you may pour the heat in all day after this and it will not grow any hotter. What becomes of the caloric or heat which passes in? Why does it not make the water hotter and hotter. Because, after the water begins to boil, a certain portion of the caloric is swallowed up in the steam and becomes Latent as it did before. Put a cover upon your kettle and confine the steam and you may then increase the heat to a great degree, even sufficient to melt lead.

Here then we have learned that when a solid substance becomes changed to a liquid state, it must swallow up or absorb a portion of caloric and render it *Latent*; and further, that when a liquid changes from a liquid to a vapor or aeriform state, it must absorb more caloric and render it also *Latent*. Well, suppose we change the process? If a liquid must swallow up and render *latent* a large quantity of caloric when changing to a vapor, if you again change it from a vapor to a liquid will it give up the caloric and render it free? It certainly will, for if the absorbing the caloric was the cause of its becoming vapor, it certainly cannot be reduced to a liquid again, unless it parts with its *Latent* caloric, and if it parts with this, it immediately becomes liberated or free, and is perceptible to the senses. This is done when a large quantity of water is heated by passing steam into it. A large vat of water at a distance from a steamer or boiler may be heated by suffering a tube to carry steam into it. The steam becomes condensed in the water and thereby gives up its latent caloric which heats the water. The same thing takes place when a liquid changes from its liquid state to a solid. This will appear evident on a moments reflection — for how could water become ice it it did not part with its heat? If it did not part with this, it would never freeze.

If you have an instrument called a Thermometer, you can very easily ascertain how much caloric is absorbed or rendered latent by a portion of ice, while it is changing from a solid to a liquid state. If you have a pound of water, warmed or heated, we will say to 172 degrees, and we put into it a pound of ice, which is always 32 degrees; we shall find, when the ice is melted, that the caloric has not been equally divided between them, which would make the mean or average heat 102 degrees — but that it would be still 32 degrees. If then we substract 32 from 172 we shall find how much heat has been rendered latent, which is 140 degrees.

There are very many interesting experiments which illustrate the laws or principles of latent heat, and many of the operations of nature are explained on the principles which regulate this kind of caloric.

The very common experiment of making freezing mixtures, depends upon the substances absorbing caloric and rendering it latent. In order to absorb it, it must be obtained from some source, and if that source in contact with the mixture be a liquid, it will be robbed or deprived of its caloric by the mixtures, and thus be frozen. For instance, if you should mix some common salt and snow together, an intense cold will be produced — that is to say, the mixture will take away the heat from the bodies which it touches and render them cold. If you should make the mixture in a bowl and settle a dipper of water into it, the water would be frozen very soon.

The reason of it is — the salt and snow have a very strong attraction for each other. While combining together, the snow or both, must become liquid, and to become liquid they must have some heat or caloric to do it.— They therefore absorb the caloric from the water in the dipper and as soon as its caloric is gone, the water freezes.

The little instrument called a fire gun or fire pump works on the principle, that bodies changing from a liquid and æriform state to a solid one, or from a thin state to a dense solid, give out caloric. This pump you probably know is nothing more than a strong tube of lead or brass or iron, with a strong bottom. You may make it as you would a small lead cannon, only have it solid and no hole about it, but the bore itself. It should be even and smooth. Then fit a plunger or piston, having a piece of leather at the end so that it shall go down air tight. Then fit a piece of punk or a piece of cotton cloth that has been soaked in salt petre water and then thoroughly dried, upon the piston, and plunge it down quickly. On pulling it out it will be on fire. The reason of it is this — when you plunge the piston down you press the air into a very small space; you render it almost solid. As it becomes more pressed and solid, it gives out its latent heat which is enough to set the tinder on fire.

Another very simple experiment will illustrate this principle. It has been found that when oil of vitriol and water are put together they unite and when they unite it is found that they have contracted and do not fill so much space as they would if separate. By contracting they must of course, become more solid, and to become more solid, they must give out heat which was before latent — accordingly the mixture gives out heat enough to make a small quantity of water boil.

Another very common incident illustrates this law. You have seen lime slacked with water. A great heat is produced, and even something which looks like smoke. From whence comes the heat? It must come from the water — even the cold water which you put on, and which you may drink without danger, and yet by mingling it with lime, sufficient heat is given out to set buildings and ships on fire. The reason is that the lime and the water have a strong affinity or attraction for each other. They combine, the water becomes solid, but in becoming solid must give out its latent caloric. Every pound of water giving out 140 degrees. It would require but a few pounds to afford heat enough to set dry wood on fire. The smoke is little particles of lime carried up by the steam.

Thus we see that there is another and a very important modification of caloric besides Free Caloric, and also that bodies changing from a solid to a liquid state, absorb and render caloric Latent; and that reversing the process, passing from a liquid to a solid state they give it out and render it free.

Other modifications will be given in our next number.— *Maine Far.*

RAISING OF CHICKENS.

Sir:— The subject upon which I am about to write, may excite a smile upon the faces of some, but if I succeed in rendering even a small service to any, the object will be accomplished. He thinks he may throw out a few hints that may be useful in increasing the number and quality of an animal that is so universally made to conduce to the luxury of the table, and the proper sustenance of the human system.

In the first place, then, I would advise those interested to procure for themselves a good breed of fowls. The pair I sent you last fall, I consider nearer to perfection, in all respects, than those of any other breed. I call them the Ostrich breed, from their strong resemblance when about half grown to that famous bird. They are large — their habits are very domestic — they lay well — set well — hatch well — and nurse well — and their flesh is very delicious. Have a well sheltered place for them to roost in, with a sufficient number of places for them to lay their eggs. Let your box be about a foot wide, and about 15 inches high — with partitions about ten inches apart. The box to be enclosed on every side, with the exception of about six inches of the front, and that the upper part — place the box enough against the wall to prevent the depredations of children, &c. The hen is fond of a small aperture to creep into for the purpose of laying. At the proper setting season remove your eggs carefully every night into a safe place, to prevent their freezing or getting much chilled, which will prevent their hatching. No "nest egg" is necessary upon this plan. The nest egg, in my opinion, seldom produces a chicken, early in the spring because of its generally having been chilled.

While the laying business is very brisk, prepare as many setting boxes as you may think fit. Let them be about eighteen inches square, enclosed on every side, with a loose cover for the top, not

so tight as to shut out the air; put hay or straw enough in to form a nest, in which you may place about thirteen eggs — put the hen in the box and lay on the cover, with a weight sufficient to prevent her from knocking it off. You may confine her without any injury for three or four days, at the expiration of which time you may take off the cover, and leave her until she hatches — which, almost every body knows, will be in exactly twentyone days from the time of commencement. The advantages of the large box are these: It gives room to move round without breaking the eggs, and the little ones a chance of coming out without the danger of their running away. When hens set on the ground or in unprotected places, they are subject to be interrupted by animals, and when two or three chicks are strong enough to run they leave the nest, and the mother, following them, leaves the half hatched to perish. This is a great loss of time, eggs, and chickens.

As the warm season advances, always endeavor to set three hens at exactly the same time — they will consequently hatch at the same time, and you can then divide the chickens of the three between two, and they can generally take care of more than they can well hatch, if properly managed.

Make as many moveable coops as you think necessary, with a shed roof and slats in front, which place in some safe place from hogs in the sun —the sun is very invigorating to young chickens. The hen and chickens should be fed with corn meal wet with water or milk, three times a day, and watered at least once. The hen should be kept confined in this way, at least for a week, to prevent her from leading them into the wet grass in the morning, which is very prejudicial to their well being. At the expiration of that time, if the weather is good, you may place a block under one corner of the coop and let them out; at night they will return and take possession again, when you should take away the block, and keep them in again until the dew is off the grass. If the weather is unpleasant keep them in all day.

When the chickens acquire more size and strength, they should be fed in what is called a 'chicken feeder,' which is a covered enclosure six or eight feet square, with slats just close enough together to admit the chickens, and exclude the older fowls.

Each of my hens last year raised to perfection, on an average, at least twenty chickens. They each raised two broods, and several hatched three times.

When the chicks are taken from one hen and given to another, the one from which they are taken should be confined for about a week, and then set at liberty, when she will soon commence producing another family.— *Ohio Far.*

French Hay.— Many of our readers, at least, will be surprised to learn that Hay from France has been imported into this country. A cargo lately arrived at Charleston, (S. C.) and sold for $1 62 per hundred. A cargo of American Hay, which arrived about the same time, from Portland, (Me.) sold for $2 per hundred.— *Fredonia Courier.*

Hot water is of great efficacy in removing pain occasioned by crushing the finger, for instance, in hastily shutting a drawer or door. It also prevents the nail from turning black.

Grub or Cut Worm.— The farming interests of this country, have long and ineffectually sought for some mode to arrest the depredations of this Worm, so destructive to the prospects of our Agriculturists, in the staple article of Indian Corn.

The writer of this, is fully confident from analogy, that the following, if carefully adopted, will perfectly secure the Corn against the influence of any insect or worm accustomed to injure it, viz:

Take one gallon of common fat or slush, and one quart of the spirits of Turpentine, let them be put together in a tight barrel, (having one head out) and being well stirred, add half a bushel of unslacked lime.— In this condition, the lime should be carefully slacked, and intimately mixed with the other ingredients, and water gradually added, until the barrel is full.

As soon as the corn makes its appearance above ground, let a portion of the mixture be applied by means of a common watering pot, to the amount of about a tea cup full to each hill of corn, and there is scarcely a doubt but that the worms will vacate the identical spot, from the abhorrence that all kinds of worms have to even the very smell of *Turpentine.— U. S. Gaz.*

Starch from Potatoes.— We are informed that the manufacture of Starch from Potatoes has engaged the attention of our enterprising neighbors in Vermont, and already become an important article of commerce, it being employed to a great extent by the New England cotton manufacturers and calico printers, with much success, as a substitute for wheat starch for the purposes of sizing and finishing cloths. Its superiority over wheat starch is conceded, we learn, by many of the principal manufacturing establishments. It gives to fabrics a more brilliant and elastic finish, requires less in quantity and bears a less price; three important considerations, which we should suppose would induce every manufacturer to try the experiment of its use. The mode of preparation is similar to that observed in wheat starch, except that it requires a slight fermentation, which is produced by exposing it to the air for a short period.— *Troy Whig.*

Washing Day.— The new method of washing saves considerable labor: the following method is approved and practised in our own family.

Take 2 or 3 ounces of Sub-carbonate of Soda, put it into 4 pails of soft water: when hot, put in your white clothes, having first wet and carefully soaped them. Boil them one hour; take them out and pound them in a barrel, or otherwise rub to the same amount; rinse them in 3 or four waters: and you will find your clothes well washed. Hot rinse waters are better than cold; either will do. The rinse water answers well for washing flannels and colored clothes. Collars and wristbands may need a little rubbing after boiling, if quite dirty. The above method saves the greatest part of the hard rubbing, and the hard work of washing. It is not necessary to be particular about the quantity of Soda used, 2 or 4 ounces to 4 pails of water will do. The larger quantity is better.— *N. H. Obs.*

It is stated in papers in the northern parts of France that large orders have arrived from the U. S. for supplies of beet root sugar.

A correspondent of the Richmond Enquirer speaks in glowing terms of the "*golden* prospects" of Virginia, "We have conversed," he says, "with a gentleman lately returned from an exploration in part of the Gold Region, and on whose veracity we can rely, who exhibited to our view several of the richest specimens of ore obtained from different mines — the supplies of which he describes as being inexhaustible. The mines of Booker, Eldridge, Morton, and Ayers, in Buckingham, with those of Hughes, Busby, Moss, &c. in Goochland and Fluvanna, may vie for richness and extent with any in the known world; joined to these, he has acquired information of the richest veins of copper, iron, and marble, in the most eligible situation for operating and transporting — only requiring enterprise, and a comparatively small capital to render them available."— *Alexandria Gazette.*

Patent self-setting Saw-Mill Dogs.— Hardy and Rich, of Lockport, New York, have invented patent self-setting saw-mill dogs, which are highly spoken of. They are made of cast iron, fitted on wood, and by no means complicated. When the log is placed on the carriage, the thickness of the board or plank is accurately cut to the required width, entirely by the machine, which is strong and simple. The boards are represented as being sawed of a uniform thickness, leaving no stub-shot. — *Baltimore Far.*

The Cut-Worm.— We regret to learn that the cut worm has discovered a keen relish for the Chinese Mulberry, the superior quality of which makes its introduction so desirable to our silk growers. The Northampton Courier says they eat off the shoots of the young trees just at the surface of the earth. Soot and ashes are preventatives.— *Nantucket Inq.*

The Crops.— All accounts from Virginia, represent the wheat crop as being very unpromising. Some fields will not yield half the usual quantity; others, perhaps four bushels to the acre, and some fields have been ploughed up. Similar accounts come from Pennsylvania. In the Southern States the great quantities of rain which have fallen, and the rise of rivers, have injured the crops materially; especially the cotton. Corn, also, seems by accounts to look unfavorably in the Southern States. The editor of the Boston Courier says, so far as his observation extends in the vicinity of Boston, there will be a lamentable deficiency in the corn crop — very little that is now worth the ordinary hoeing. Grass, he thinks, looks but a little better. In this vicinity, we should think by observation, and we are informed, that it bids fair for a good crop of grass. Corn must be somewhat light, as it has come up so scantily; but should the season hereafter be favorable, the crop may not be much deficient. July and August are the months for corn to grow. Still the prospect is yet unfavorable. We would not cast a shadow over the prospects of the husbandman, or chill the hopes of those who expect the products of the earth to be cheaper in the autumn, but we must confess that appearances, all about the country, of a good harvest are very gloomy. However, we will hope for the best.— *Northampton Gaz.*

A society was formed at N. Y. and the 9th inst. denominated "The Hibernian Temperance Society of the City of New York."

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 22, 1836.

CONTEMPLATED IMPROVEMENTS IN THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

As we are now drawing near the close of the fourteenth volume of the *New England Farmer*, it may not be amiss nor unexpected for us to make a few remarks relative to the situation and prospects of the paper, which we conduct, and our hopes and intentions in regard to its future increased utility. The lamented death of Mr BARRETT, proprietor of the N. E. Farmer, Seed store, &c. together with the subsequent intervention of several weeks in which want of health was added to embarrassing avocations, rendered it impossible for the Editor to give the several publications under his superintendance (to wit *New England Farmer, Horticultural Register*, and *Silk Manual*) the attention which was due to these periodicals. Prospects are now favorable to our being able to bestow on "Pursuits of the Press" a less divided and more unremittiug attention; and if we have not altogether disappointed the reasonable expectation of our friends and patrons, we hope in future efforts to deserve more unqualified approbation.

Among other plans for rendering the N. E. Farmer more acceptable and useful, the conductor proposes to avail himself of the advantages, which the Boston Atheneum, and other repositories of useful information, in this city present, to obtain and give to his readers notices, descriptions, patent specifications of machines, inventions, improvements, &c. &c., calculated to promote the progress of useful arts, or prove beneficial to the rural economist. We shall seek information on these topics from every available source, such as Registers and Repositories of Arts, Philosophical Journals, Scientific Reviews, &c. &c published on the either side of the Atlantic, and from time to time give the result of our researches, in the N. E. Farmer, under the head of

USEFUL ARTS.

Patent for a Composition to prevent the Absorption of Oils by wood; Nathaniel Hathaway, Fairhaven, Bristol County, Massachusetts, May 22, 1835.

The Patentee claims the application of glue to prevent the absorption of animal and fish oil by wood, whether used alone or combined with the ingredients aforenamed, and whether those ingredients are used in the proportions set forth, or in other and different proportions."

Glue has been used between the staves of oil casks, to prevent the leakage, which otherwise takes place, and a few years ago this application was made the subject of a patent. The effect of glue in this particular is so well known, that had any one inquired of us how to prevent the absorption of oil by wood, we should have said "saturate it with glue," and that without supposing we were telling a secret.

The composition referred to by the patentee is two pounds of glue dissolved; one quarter of a pound of *whale's foots*; one quarter of a pound of bright varnish, and one quarter of a pound of rosin, melted together and combined by stirring, adding thereto a sufficient quantity of water to give it a proper consistence. The composition it is said is more easily used than the glue alone, as it will continue longer limpid.— *Journal of the Franklin Institute*, Vol. XXI, p. 400

REMEDY AGAINST ANTS AND SPIDERS.— Mr Clutterbuck, Jr. of Watford washed the walls of his hot house with a painter's brush dipped in a solution made of four ounces of corrosive sublimate in two gallons of water; and since that application, neither the red spider against which the remedy was employed, nor ants have made their appearance.— *Dom. Ency.*

To preserve hams, or other smoked meat through the summer.— Wrap up the meat in tow or other flax or hemp, after shaking out the loose shives, and pack it in a tierce or barrel, taking care that there be next to the tierce and between every piece of meat, a thick layer of tow packed as close as possible; then set it away in a dry cellar or upper room. It is enough that the barrel or tierce be sufficient to keep the mice out, as no fly or insect will enter the tow.

Tow and flax are such bad conductors of heat that a piece of ice will be preserved a long time wrapped up in tow. Cut straw also answers extremely well to keep ham in. Ashes are apt to communicate a bad taste to meat. Care should be taken to prevent the flies from having access to the meat before it is packed away.

Another way to preserve hams is to pack them down in oats. Those practising this mode of preserving their ham free from skippers or taint of any kind, should be careful that the chest or cask be perfectly tight, raised about six inches from the ground, and the oats packed in perfectly tight.—*Archives of Useful Knowledge.*

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY

Saturday, June 18, 1836.

EXHIBITION OF FLOWERS.

From S Sweetser, a bouquet of flowers containing, Lophospermum, Calampelis, Echium, Asclepias, Fuchsias, &c. with numerous kinds of elegant new geraniums, among which, were Regulator, Yeatmanianum, Queen of Scots, Speciossima and others

From S. Walker, superb Seedling Violas; named Othello and Village Maid were the finest we have ever seen, and deserves to be in every good collection; Bows Claudius and other pinks; also, Astrantia, Lychnis, Fraxinell a (White) Statices, White Rockets, Irises, &c.

From the Messrs Winship, Boursalt Roses, Harrison's yellow and new Florida rose (similar to, or synonymous with R. Calypso of the French catalogues.)

From Hovey & Co., Oriental poppies, Pebstemons, Phloxes, Veronicas, Calceolarias, Ranunculuses, Geraniums, Pæonia siberica, Sophora, Violas, &c.

From T. Lee, Esq Lupinus Polyphyllus, Eschschottzia, Rose Irene, Pentstemons and Tagetes lucida.

A meeting of the Horticultural Committee was holden at the Society's room this day and Mr S. Walker chosen Chairman.

For the Committee,

C. M. HOVEY,

Saturday, June 25, 1836.

From S. Walker, Bow's Claudius, and Robinson's Navirino pinks; both elegant; Double White Rockets, Pæonia Whittlejii, Roses, Phloxes, Irises, Glaucium, Chinere larkspur, Spiræas, &c.; Othello, Village Maid, Maculatum, and other fine Violas.

From Hovey & Co., Pæonia, Whittlejii, Campanula aggregata, Phloxes, Geraniums, Pentstemons, Gaillardia, &c. &c. &c.; Also, River's George the IV. rose, the new crimson Boursalt, and Spiræa bella.

For the Committee,

C. M. HOVEY.

STRAWBERRIES.

Five Boxes of Keen's Seedlings from T. Hastings, Cambridgport.

Two boxes of Methven Castle from Joseph Warren, Brighton.

Two boxes Keen's Seedling and Methven Castle from E. Vose, Dorchester. The product of a cross between Keen's Seedling and the Methven.

A basket of New Seedlings from Messrs Hovey, (very fine.) The exhibition this day was decidedly superior to any heretofore exhibited on the Society's tables.

Also an Apple from Mr Jona. Warren, Weston; name unknown, said to be a great keeper.

For the Committee,

B. V. FRENCH.

TEXAS.— A letter dated Volasco, May, 24th, says: "We have General Santa Anna still with us as a prisoner, and I believe he will yet remain so for some time. He has, however, made a compact with the Texan government, the basis of which is the evacuation of the territory to the Rio Grande — a solemn pledge under oath not to take up arms against Texas — delivery of the prisoners — and the liberty of Santa Anna himself when the government of Texas shall deem it expedient. The people are much incensed against him, and the government has with difficulty saved his life."

The New Orleans Bee, of the 10th inst. says: As a proof that the affairs of Texas are restored to comparative tranquility, we have been informed by a letter dated Lynchburgh, Texas, 21st of May, that lands which previously could scarcely realize 1 dollar an acre, are now selling readily for 4 to 5. Speculation produced war; and will follow peace; but it is not very safe to invtest capital in Texas lands — *Daily Times.*

CREEK WAR.— This war, if we are to believe the last reports, is about to become amalgamated with that of the Seminoles in Florida. A body of 2000 Creeks, it will be recollected, recently crossed the Chattahoochie on their way to join Osceola. A letter from Quincy in Florida, says: "An express has just arrived which brings us the intelligence that the Creeks are crossing the Withlacooche below Fort Gaines. Their number is two thousand, headed by a Seminole chief. Thompson and Decatur counties are almost deserted. If this intelligence should prove true, the Seminoles will give us a hard campaign."

A letter dated Savannah, June 17, says: "We have just received by the western mail, news of a battle fought between a party of 200 Indians and about 100 whites, in which the Indians although having a good number killed, say about 40 or 50 made the whites retreat with a pretty severe loss on their part. But after retreating into the Forts they were reinforced and made a sortie and the Indians fled in every direction. Gen. Scott has been quite unwell, but has lately recovered so as to be able to go out of his room. He has received a challenge from Major Reid, whom he (Scott) called a coward, and it is expected that a duel will be the consequence.— *Daily Times.*

Gen. Houston left New Orleons on the 9th inst. to resume the command of the Texan army. He took passage in the steamer Caspian for Natchitoches, but her cylinder head blew out the following morning, which detained her several days.---*Ib.*

The unusual fall of rain on the 20th inst., produced a breach in the Erie Canal about nineteen miles east of Utica, a little above Rankin's Lock. The canal gave way about 6 P. M. of the 20th, and was repaired and water let in on the morning of the second, occasioning a delay of the navigation of about forty hours.---*Ib.*

EXTRAORDINARY RISE OF LAND.—In the year 1831, the Rev. Dr Porter, of Roxbury, urged a gentleman to purchase of him the "Fort" and the land adjoining, It consisted of thirtythree acres. The most of it was rock and was of no immediate value except as a cow-pasture. The Dr offered to sell it for 250 dollars an acre, with ten years credit, and the only security a mortgage on the property. It was not considered a *safe speculation*, and the gentleman did not purchase.—During the last season, the same land has been sold with intersecting roads deducted, to the amount of *seventy-five thousand dollars!* One acre of an adjoining estate, of about the same number of acres, which a number of gentlemen were considered *mad* ten years ago, giving 2200 and odd dollars for the whole, this one acre was, last week, disposed of for upwards of *twentysix hundred dollars!—Herald.*

An arrangement has been effected between the English and French Post Offices, by which the newspapers of each country may circulate in the other at a greatly reduced postage—the postage to be charged in France *fourcentimes*, in England *a halfpenny*, making together almost two cents. The former postage was 7d sterling equal to 13 cents. It is also arranged that the postage of letters may be paid in advance, or on delivery, in either country, according to the convenience of the parties corresponding; and that the safe convayance of money letters shall be guaranteed on the payment of a certain per centage.

Mr John Judson, of Huntington, had two oxen killed by lightning during the thunder storm on Saturday afternoon. Mr J. was sitting in his cart, driving a four-ox team, when the electric fluid struck the two near side oxen and killed them instantly. The other two were stunned, one of them badly.—*Bridgeport Farmer.*

BRIGHTON MARKET,—MONDAY, JUNE 28, 1836.

Reported for the Daily Advertiser & Patriot.

At market 300 Beef Cattle, 18 Cows and Calves, 950 Sheep, and 50 Swine.

Prices. Beef Cattle.—Last week's prices for a like quality were hardly supported. We quote a few extra at 8 00; 1st quality 7 25 a 7 75; second quality 6 50 a 7 00; third quality 5 75 a 6 25.

Cows and Calves—We noticed sales at $20. 24, 28, 30, 34, 38 and 40.

Sheep—Lots were taken at 1 75, 2, 2 17, 2 33, 2 50, 2 62 1-2, 2 75 and 3. A lot of very fine Withers sheared, at $4 a 4 25.

Swine—At retail 7 1-2 and 8 and 8 and 9. No lots sold.

FANEUIL HALL VEGETABLE MARKET,

WEDNESDAY, June 29, 1836.

Green Peas, 2,00 per bushel. Turnips, 8 to 10 cts. per bunch. Cucumbers, 2,00 to 3,00 per dozen. Lettuce, 3 to 4 cts. per head. Radishes, 3 to 4 cts. per bunch. Onions, 3 to 6 cts. per bunch. Rhubarb, 4 to 5 cts. per pound. Asparagus, 8 to 10 cts. per bunch. Strawberries, Kean Seedlings 4s6, fine common 3s. per box, 20 cts. per box. The first Cherries this season were for sale at John Hill's Stall, at 50 cts. per box. Cabbages, 6 to 8 cts. per head.

COCOONS WANTED,

The proprietors of the New England Seed Store, connected with the New England Farmer, are ready to purchase Silk Cocoons in any quantity, for which the highest market price will be paid. June 22

PHINNEY CORN.

For sale, a few bushels of this superior Early Corn, recommended in the current volume of the New England Farmer, by Capt. Daniel Chandler. Price $3 per bushel. May 18.

BIRD SEEDS.

For sale at the New England Seed Store. Canary Seed, Rape Seed, Hemp Seed and maw Seed for sick birds. Jude 22.

HEMP SEED.

Just received, 100 bushels prime and fresh Hemp Seed, which will be sold low, at the New England Seed Store, Nos. 51 and 52 North Market street, Boston. June 1.

FARM FOR SALE.

For sale a Farm in Bedford, County of Middlesex, 17 miles from Boston and 10 from Lowell, containing 104 acres including about 15 acres covered with a valuable growth of wood which has been preserved with great care for the last 20 years, the garden contains about 3 acres under the highest cultivation and is furnished with a great variety of flowers and shrubs which have been collected at much labor and expense; attached to the garden is a Green House filled with thrifty bearing Grape Vines, and choice and valuable plants which will be sold or not as the purchaser may choose. The Farm is under good cultivation and together with the Garden is stocked with the choicest Fruits, such as Apples, Pears, Peaches, Quinces, Plums, Strawberries of various kinds, Raspberries, Gooseberries, &c &c., which the present owner has spared no expence in obtaining. The Farm is bounded on the west by Concord River, which is well supplied with fish, and the country around abounds with game, making it a desirable retreat to the gentleman who is fond of fishing or shooting.

Possession will be given on the 1st April next—for terms, which will be liberal, apply to the subscriber in Boston or at the Farm. JAMES VILA.

BOUND VOLUMES OF THE SILK MANUAL.

For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse and New England Seed store, the first volume of the Silk Manual and Practical Farmer, neatly bound. Price 62½ cents.

The book contains 192 pages, and a great amount of valuable information on the subject of Silk Culture. It is decidedly the cheapest book, extant, that treats upon that subject May 4.

JAMES MANN,

Preserver of Birds and Quadrupeds, at the stopping place of the Boston and Worcester Cars, Winships' Nurseries, Brighton.

Orders or subjects for preservation directed as above, and left at the Rail Road Depot, will be forwarded with despatch and promptly attended to. Skins of Foreign Birds and rare Animals purchased.

Canary Birds for sale—superior songsters. June 15.

ST HELENA POTATOES.

100 bushels of the above superior Potatoes for sale at the New England Farmer office, for 30 cts. per bushel. June 8. tf*

TERRIBLE TRACTORATION.

Just published and for sale by Tuttle, Weeks & Dennett, School street, and at the Farmer Office, Terrible Tractoration and other Poems, by Christopher Caustic, M. D., and member of no less than Nineteen very learned Societies. Third American Edition. April 27.

AGRICULTURAL BOOKS.

Farmer's Library in 3 volumes, consisting of the American Gardener, by Thos. G. Fessenden, the American Orchardist, by William Kenrick, and the Complete Farmer, by Thos. G. Fessenden. These are bound to match, at $3 for the set, or will be sold separately for $1 each volume.

Ruffin's Essay on Calcareous Manure, 1,00.

Chaptal's Agricultural Chemistry, new edition, a work of great value, price 1,25.

The American Farrier, price 75 cts.

Mrs Child's Frugal Housewife, 50 cts.

Kenrick's American Silk Grower's Guide, 42 cts.

Cobb's Silk Manual, 50 cts.

Comstock's do. 50 cts.

Forsyth on Fruit Trees.

M'Mahon's American Gardener.

Loudon's Complete Works.

And will be supplied to order any work upon subjects connected with Agriculture, Horticulture and Rural Economy. June 22.

MILLET SEED.

For sale, a few bushels of very superior Millet Seed, at the New England Seed Store, Nos. 51 and 52, North Market st. June 22.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE

CORRECTED WITH GREAT CARE, WEEKLY.

			FROM	TO
APPLES, Russetts and Baldwins,		barrel	3 50	4 00
BEANS, white,		bushel	2 00	2 25
BEEF, mess,		barrel	11 50	11 75
Cargo, No. 1,		"	9 50	11 00
prime,		"	7 00	7 50
BEESWAX, (American)		pound	26	28
BUTTER, store, No. 1		"	20	22
CHEESE, new milk,		"	10	12
FEATHERS, northern, geese,		"	54	60
southern, geese,		"	54	60
FLAX, American,		"	9	15
FISH, Cod,		quintal	3 00	3 15
FLOUR, Genesee, cash		barrel	7 09	7 25
Baltimore, Howard street,		"	7 00	7 37
Baltimore, wharf,		"	7 00	7 12
Alexandria,		"	7 12	7 25
GRAIN, Corn, northern yellow		bushel	97	99
southern flat yellow		"	86	90
white,		"	78	80
Rye, northern,		"	1 00	
Barley,		"	53	55
Oats, northern, (prime)		"	55	56
HAY, best English, per ton of 2000 lbs			25 00	30 00
eastern screwed,		"	20 00	24 00
hard pressed,		"	21 00	25 00
HONEY,		gallon	45	50
HOPS, 1st quality		pound	13	14
2d quality		"	11	13
LARD, Boston, 1st sort,		"	15	16
southern, 1st sort,		"	14	15
LEATHER, slaughter, sole,		"	18	20
do. upper,		"	22	24
dry hide, sole,		"	19	21
do. upper,		"	18	20
Philadelphia, sole,		"	27	29
Baltimore, sole,		"	25	27
LIME, best sort,		cask	1 15	1 18
PLASTER PARIS, per ton of 2200 lbs.			2 50	2 75
PORK, Mass. inspect. extra clear,		barrel	25 50	25 50
Navy, mess,		"		
bone, middlings, scarce,		"		
SEEDS, Herd's Grass,		bushel	2 75	
Red Top,		"	40	44
Red Clover, northern,		pound	11	12
SILK COCOONS, (American)		bushel	3 00	
TALLOW, tried,		lb.	9	10
WOOL, prime, or Saxony Fleeces,		pound	70	75
American, full blood, washed,		"	60	70
do. 3-4ths do.		"	60	65
do. 1-2 do.		"	50	58
do. 1-4 and common		"	45	55
Northern pulled, Pulled superfine,		"	60	65
1st Lambs,		"	55	60
2d do.		"	45	48
3d do,		"	30	35
Southern pulled wool is generally 5 cts. less per lb.				

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

HAMS, northern,	pound	12	14
southern, and western,	"	12	13
PORK, whole hogs,	"	10	
POULTRY,	"	20	30
BUTTER, (tub)	"	17	22
lump	"	18	25
EGGS,	dozen	15	18
POTATOES,	bushel	50	60
CIDER,	barrel	2 50	2 75

ADVERTISEMENT.

The subscriber, resident in the city of Rochester, Monroe County in the State of New York, will attend to the collection of Mortgages, or any general land business in the County of Monroe. Persons wishing to buy Farms in that fertile region, will find it for their interest to call on him as he has many Farms for sale. WILLIAM ATKINSON,
Land Broker, No. 27, Exchange street.

Reference to Col. JOSEPH MAY,
EDWARD CRUFT,
SAMUEL MAY, Esq'rs.
Rochester, N. Y. March 5. 3m.

FRENCH SUGAR BEET.

A valuable root for the table when young, and for Cattle when fully grown; very productive. 2 to 2 1-2 lbs. will seed an acre. For sale at the Seed Store, 51 and 52, North Market street. may 25

MISCELLANY.

(From the London Metropolitan.)

COMFORT.

I'd like to have a little farm,
And leave such scenes as these,
Where I could live without a care,
Completely at my ease,
I'd like to have a pleasant house
Upon my little farm,
Airy and cool in summer time —
In winter close and warm.

I'd like to have a little wife —
I reckon I know who,
I'd like to have a little son —
A little daughter too;
And when they 'd climb up on my knee
I 'd like a little toy
To give my pretty little girl —
Another to my boy.

I 'd like to have a little chaise
That we might take a ride,
I 'd like a little pony for
My boy to jog beside.
I 'd like to have a little cash,
And owe no little debts;
There 's nothing in the world so much
An easy temper frets.

I should not like my wife to shake
A broomstick at my head —
For then I might begin to think
She did not love her Ned;
But I should always like to see
Her gentle as a dove;
I should not like to have her scold —
But be all joy and love.

If I had these I would not ask
For anything beside;
I 'd be content thus smoothly through
The tedious world to glide.
My little wife and I would then
No earthly trouble see —
Surrounded by our little ones,
How happy we would be!

ORIGIN OF BUTTERFLIES.—When Jupiter and Juno's wedding was solemnized of old, the gods were all invited to the feast, and many noblemen besides. Among the rest came Crysalus, a Persian prince bravely attired and rich in golden attires, in gay robes, with majestical presence,—but otherwise an ass. The gods seeing him come in such pomp and state, rose up to give him place; but Jupiter, perceiving that he was a light, fantastic, idle, fellow, turned him and his proud followers into butterflies; and so they continue, still, (for aught I know to the contrary) roving about in pied coats, and are called Chrysandes by the wise sort of man—that is, golden outsides, drones, flies, and of no worth.—*Burton's Anatomy of Melancholy.*

The Hartford Silk Factory flourishes. There are about 100 looms, 60 of which are occupied by pretty Yankee girls. The labor is light, the profits of the company great, and the fair hand maiden cheerful and contented. Success to the American silk manufactories.— *Conn. Aurora.*

Omnibus Ology, or a little advice.— 1. Never hail a galloping omnibus. Depend upon it the driver would have no sort of objection to break your neck, if he could do it without detriment to himself; and by employing him you not only put your neck in jeopardy, but you encourage cruelty and ruffianism.

2. Never hail an omnibus from the opposite side of a crowded street; inasmuch as by so doing you cause him to cross through at least two lines of other vehicles, to the great danger of life and limb; but place yourself on the left hand side of the way in which you want to go; hail the omnibus which is on the same side, and you will be taken up in a tenth part of the time, and without risk to any body.

3. When you have once got your head inside follow your nose steadily, (treading on as few corns as possible in your progress) until you come opposite the first vacant seat, into which let yourself down gently and carefully; instead of coming down with a heavy *squelch*, as some great fat fogeys will do, to the exceeding great detriment of all slight stitchery in the costume of their neighbors.

4. Being safely seated, keep your feet off the seats; even if there should be plenty of room for them. People who ride in omnibuses don't like to sit upon the floor mats, whatever the company at the dress circles at the theatres may do.

5. Never stare the women out of countenance; or put a girl to the blush merely because she cannot get out of the way of your stupid gaze. If you must stare, stare at a man; and then if he don't like it he can take hold of the handle of your face and turn it another way.

6. If you bring a dog with you, let him be of the smallest possible dimensions; keep him tightly between your own knees; and hold his nose fast. It is a fact that many people have a decided objection to dying of hydrophobia.

7. However fond you may be of poking your nose through a window, don't open that at the front of an omnibus, lest while you are airing your nose you give each of your neighbors a "crick in the neck." A "crick in the neck" often ends in sore throat, and a sore throat in death; and death sometimes produces dismal consequences.

8. Never turn up your nose at your fellow-passengers; but whenever you feel your gorge rising at their humble condition, recollect that they pay the same fare as you do, and that all of you are travelling at the humble price of *one penny per mile.*

9. Don't spit upon the straw — it is a nasty trick; and take care never to blow your nose with such energy as to startle your fellow travellers. From the energy employed in the operation they might draw unfavorable inferences as to its condition.

10. When you are about to alight have your money ready in the exact coin; the conductor is not a banker that he should give you change. Have your money ready betwixt your thumb and finger; for it is unreasonable to keep ten or twelve persons waiting whilst you are rummaging every possible pocket about you for a little experience.

11. In alighting get off the steps as soon as you can, lest they should go away from under you and throw your nose in the mud aforesaid.

60 ACRES

Of the best land in Roxbury, for sale, situated on Brush Hill Turnpike, about 4 miles from the city, near Grove Hall, together with all the buildings thereon, comprising a convenient dwelling house, 2 barns, one of which has a cellar, and is capable of holding 100 tons of hay, with an inexhaustible well of soft water contiguous—a mill house—corn barn, sheds, &c.—large, valuable orchards of inoculated fruit trees of all kinds,—a nursery of young trees—gooseberries, currants, &c. The land is well adapted to the growth of the Mulberry and is accessible by two roads. For further particulars enquire of Charles McIntire, No. 5, Exchange street, Boston, or of the subscriber on the premises.

THOS. H. DARLING.

Roxbury, May 23d, 1836.

COCOONS AND RAW SILK.

The Northampton Silk Company, will pay Cash for Cocoon and Raw Silk at their Establishment at the Oil Mill Place at Northampton.

The Cocoons should be stripped of the floss, and placed in the sun three or four days in succession, to destroy the Chrysalis, and should not be packed for transportation till they have been gathered three weeks. If they are put up before well cured, the dampness from the dead Chrysalis will cause them to heat and render them useless. They should be carefully packed in dry boxes or barrels—not pressed but shaken down. The Company will contract for any quantity to 10,000 bushels, to be delivered in good order at Northampton The price will be regulated according to quality. Cultivators should be aware that a loss of fifty per cent is often made, by want of attention in feeding. Consequently the price will vary—from $2 50 to $5 00 per bushel will be paid. It is the intention of the company, that this shall be a permanent market for Cocoons and Raw Silk. Cocoons will be purchased by the pound, as soon as the necessary experiments have been made, to regulate the price according to the age of the Cocoons, as it is well known, that they become gradually lighter for several months, till all moisture is evaporated. Cultivators in Vermont and New Hampshire will find it convenient to forward Cocoons by the River Boats.

Communications (post paid) may be addressed to

SAMUEL WHITMARSH,
President of the Northampton Silk Company.

June 8.

CARROT SEED.

For sale at the New England Seed Store, 250 lbs. very fine Long Orange Carrot Seed. Every farmer knows the value of carrots as fodder for horses and cattle. It is calculated that one bushel of them, is fully equal to one bushel of oats. They produce on an average 500 bushels to the acre. The seed may be sown to the 20th of June. May 18.

NATIVE FOREST TREES.

The subscriber will furnish the following kinds of Native Forest Trees from the vicinity of Bangor, Maine, and ship them carefully, according to orders, viz.: Silver Firs, (from 2 to 3 feet high); Elms, (from 5 to 25 feet); Rock Maples, (from 5 to 25 feet); Mountain Ash, (from 5 to 25 feet); Spruce, Sumachs, Pines, and Cedars, Red Cherry, Sugar Plums, and Junipers. Also Seed of the above trees furnished in their season. Any orders addressed to the subscriber, Seedsman at Bangor, or left at Geo. C. Barrett's New England Seed Store, Boston, will meet with prompt attention.

Bangor, May 2, 1836. WM. B. HARLOW.

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER

Is published every Wednesday Evening, at $3 per annum, payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing, are entitled to a deduction of fifty cents.

☞ No paper will be sent to a distance without payment being made in advance.

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PRINTED BY TUTTLE, WEEKS & DENNETT,
School Street.

ORDERS FOR PRINTING RECEIVED BY THE PUBLISHER.